- (4) The number of deaths which have occurred since departure from the last port and the cause of each death, if known.
- (5) The number of passengers disembarking and their port of disembarkation.
- (6) The number and ports of origin of any stowaway and a brief description of the identity papers of each stowaway.
- (7) The number, kind and country of origin of any animals aboard. Are any animals to be landed?
- (8) The country of origin of all meat, whether carried as cargo or as ship's stores.
- (9) Has the vessel called at a port in any country infected with foot-and-mouth disease or rinderpest during its present voyage? Countries considered to be infected are:
- (a) All countries east of the 30th meridian west longitude and west of the international date line, except Australia, Channel Islands, Fiji, Greenland, Iceland, Japan, New Zealand, Northern Ireland, Norway, Republic of Ireland:
- (b) All countries of South America;
- (c) Curacao (the leeward islands of the Netherlands Antilles);
 - (d) Martinique;
 - (e) Cuba;
 - (f) Guadaloupe.
- (10) Specify whether the vessel has a valid deratting certificate or a deratting exemption certificate issued 180 days prior to arrival.
- (b) The following additional information shall be transmitted via radio to Transit Operations Division from all vessels as applicable:
- (1) Vessels approaching from the Pacific shall report actual time of passing Cape Mala, or the latitude of Cape Mala, and the vessel's speed.
- (2) Vessels approaching from the Atlantic shall report 12 hours prior to arrival at Cristobal any change of one hour or more in the expected time of arrival.
- (3) Any other matters of importance and interest.
- (c) Timely receipt of the above information will facilitate the transit or docking of arriving vessels. Failure to comply with these reporting requirements may subject a vessel to delay since vessels which do comply will receive priority of service and handling over those which do not.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 3207–0001)

[31 FR 12322, Sept. 16, 1966, as amended at 38 FR 3963, Feb. 9, 1973; 40 FR 8348, Feb. 27, 1975; 41 FR 21778, May 28, 1976; 46 FR 63193, Dec. 30, 1981; 50 FR 19682, May 10, 1985; 54 FR 37331, Sept. 8, 1989; 61 FR 36498, July 11, 1996]

§123.5 Radio communication between vessels in Canal waters and other vessels or places.

Except for emergency traffic and routine bridge-to-bridge VHF communication, no vessel in transit through the Canal shall communicate by radio with any other vessel or shore station, local or distant. This restriction shall not apply to government vessels of the United States or of the Republic of Panama.

[46 FR 63193, Dec. 30, 1981]

§ 123.7 Operator on board during transit.

All vessels equipped with radio shall have a qualified radio operator on board, available to operate the radio installation if necessary, at any time the vessel is under way in Panama Canal waters and at any other time her navigation is under the control of a Panama Canal pilot. Vessels equipped with radio telephones operating on the frequencies designated by the Panama Canal Commission are deemed to meet the requirements of this section provided they have someone aboard capable and qualified to operate such equipment.

[46 FR 63194, Dec. 30, 1981; 47 FR 54072, Dec. 1, 1983]

§123.8 Precedence of messages relative to vessel's movements and Canal business; use of vessel's radio by pilot.

Messages relating to a vessel's movements and Canal business shall take precedence over all commercial messages. The pilot on a vessel passing through the Canal shall be afforded free use of the vessel's radio for the transaction of Canal business.

§123.9 Immediate report of accidents, delays, or casualties.

Vessels within Panama Canal waters shall report by radio to the Canal authorities any accident or anything else that may delay them or require assistance, any sickness or casualties that require medical attendance or any other matter of importance that may arise. If a pilot is on board, such report